

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1890.

London Offices of THE SUX

40) West Struck

All communications should be addressed to FRANE

3. WHITE two fittend London W. C.

Why There Will Be a Federal Recount.

If the subordinates of Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER who are now in charge of the Cengus Office had the last word concerning a Federal reënumeration of the people of this town, no doubt the lying figures of last June would stand.

If Mr. Ponten himself were the final au thority in this matter, there would be very little prospect of justice for New York. The rectification of the June census involves the confession of so stupendous an error, such flagrant incompetency and almost criminal carelessness on the part of a public officer charged with a duty of prime importance, that even the Angel Gabrier, in Porter's predicament, might hesitate about declaring his own disgrace. Mr. Robert P. Poster is not an angel, but a somewhat pert and very pertinacious human creature. If PORTER were left to himself, the flimsy theories already suggested concerning absentees from town in June, Western buyers here in October, large immigration during the past three months, and phenomenal fecundity on the part of New York's wives and mothers. would probably be worked for all they are worth in a brazen attempt to explain the discrepancy of nearly two hundred thousand between the first count and the second. People might believe PORTER's explanation, or they might not; the figures would stand for the next ten years for purposes of apportionment or taxation, and New York would be helpless.

But the appeal goes straight over the Census Commissioner's head to the Secre tary of the Interior and the whole Cabinet of President Harrison's Administration. These gentlemen cannot afford to deny justice to New York, even if they were disposed to protect the discredited Commissioner. Men like James G. Blaine, William Win-DOM, REDFIELD PROCTOR, JOHN W. NOBLE, and BENJAMIN F. TRACY are not going to make themselves responsible for a fraud after it has been exposed and proved.

For that is just what the matter comes to in the last analysis. If the false census of June is false only because of incompetency. carelessness, and bungling on the part of the census authorities, the mistake can be corrected, and Gen. Habrison's advisers will be glad to have it corrected. If the correction is rejused, that would be conclusive evidence that the miscount was deliberately and fraudulently made, and that it had the approval and support of the principal personages in the Republican party.

### New York's Campaign.

Our esteemed never-say-die Republican contemporary, the Albany Express, earnestly reminds the Republicans of New York that the Democratic Governor is this year prosecuting a "still hunt" for his party's benefit, with "the skill of SAMUEL J. This is the still hunt which it describes:

being nominated both for Congress and the Assembly; the greatest care is being taken that the Democratic wete throughout the State shall be registered, and everything which promises to help the Democratic cause is being employed. The master hand of David B. HILL has been felt in every part of the State."

Governor HILL has now been the leader of the Empire State Democracy for seven years. When he assumed that honor the fortunes of his party lay at the bottom of a virtual toboggan slide. For three years its majority had steadily dwindled to almost nothing; but during Governor HILL's still unended term of his high party service the New York Democracy has steadily prospered in increase of numbers, in character, in power, in success, or in every characteristic desirable for a party organization. The plan of campaign described by the Albany Express represents the standard methods which have prevailed since the HILL era began in New York poli tics, and the fruits are seen. They will be seen again this fall.

### Straight Against the Republicans.

The Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY takes a very good photograph of the political situation when he says that the fate of the Force bill "will be determined by the result of the fall elections. Should Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin go Democratic, it means the eternal death of the bill."

Mr. QUAY's purpose, of course, is to stir up Republican feeling in Pennsylvania, and prevent the growing spirit of defection from DELAMATER by an appeal to national issues. The Democrats need not fear such an appeal. Indeed, they should welcome it. The great stay-at-home vote, upon which the result of elections so largely rests, is not to be brought out by prosing about the tariff er interested by discussions of petty State issues. It is to be stirred and mastered only by commanding and vital issues. Such ar issue is presented in the Force bill. That measure is a threat against the integrity of democratic-republican self-government Bring home to every citizen the danger which it embodies, and it will be defeated.

The Force bill and other national issues cannot be discussed too much by the Demoerats. Not to attack the Republicans on their weakest side is to make a great

### Changes in Our Judiciary.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr Justice MILLER in the Supreme Court of the United States affects the whole country, and is, therefore, of national importance In our own State and city, however, a number of notable changes in the judiciary have secently occurred or are about to occur.

The terms of two members of the Court of Appeals expire with the present year. Judge East of the First Division, who is a Demoerst, has been renominated by both point est parties. Judge ALBERT HAIOHT of the Second Division, a Supreme Court Justice who sits in the Court of Appeals under appointment by the Governor, has also been penominated by both parties in the Eighth Judicial district to which he belongs. He is a Republican Neither the personnel therefore, nor the political complexion of the Court of Appeals will be changed by the coming election. Of the Judges sitting in the Supreme Court, the only one whose term expleas this year is Photunouan Field of the Fourth Judicial district. This is a Republican district, and the Republicans have pointnated the Hon. N. Alongo Egutions of Platteburgh, the present County Judge of Clinton county, to succeed Judge First The momination of Judge Eggs. coop has been ratthad by the Democratic Judicial Convention in the Fourth district, so that his election is foregone conclusion, and Plattsburgh will have a medical dispresse fourt Judget for the first time in its history

In this city the resignation of Chief Justies Lamusmons of the Court of Common as and the appointment of Gen. Hooms

changes on the bench. Judge LABREMORE'S health had been such for a number of years that his retirement was not unexpected. A man of more kindly disposition or courteous behavior never sat upon the bench. The Chief Justice of the court is chosen by the entire body of Judges, six in number, and they have made a wise selection in designating Judge JOSEPH F. DALY to be the new Chief Justice. In length of service he is the senior member of the court, and his superior experience entitles him to the preferment without any disparagement of the legal ability of his associates.

In the Superior Court our accomplished and scholarly friend, Judge RICHARD O'GOB-MAN, retires by reason of the constitutional limitation of age, and Chief Justice Mc-ADAM of the City Court, who is the regular Democratic candidate, will probably succeed him. Judge McADAM has made an excellent reputation in the inferior tribunal, and merits the promotion which he is likely to receive. The Republican candidate is Gen. JAMES M. VARNUM, a good fellow of excellent reputation, who will doubtless accept his defeat as gracefully as he did when he ran for Attorney-General against Mr. TABOB last year.

Two vacancies will also occur in the City Court, better known under its former name of the Marine Court. Judge Gregerich, who has been nominated by the Democrats for County Clerk, retires, and Mr. Joseph E. NEWBERGER has been nominated as his successor. Judge James M. Fitzsimmons was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy. and has been renominated by Tammany. The Republican candidates for the City Court are Mr. Donald McLean and Mr. Abner C. THOMAS. Mr. THOMAS is a capable lawyer and the author of a well-known text book on mortgages.

On the whole, the appointments to the bench which we have mentioned and the nominations for judicial offices this autumn may be viewed with satisfaction. In the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court the three nominations are acceptable to both partles, and the election of the three candidates is certain. As to the places of less importance, many of the candidates are excellent men, and, so far as we know, there is no really poor nomination.

#### The Relief of Park Row.

We presume that presently there will be forthcoming some practical plan of improving the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge. We found this expectation upon the necessity for such an improvement, and not upon the bridge trustees

We desire, therefore, while there is yet time, to urge upon the authorities, and those otherwise concerned, that the elevated railway be included in the plan. Its terminal facilities in Park row are not merely inadequate, but they are a public scandal and danger. The present method of handling people in the busy morning and evening hours, if only it were not too familiar, would be beyond belief. There should be an immediate remedy, and the opportunity to apply it is presented by the occasion of relieving the bridge difficulty. A joint or common structure, with suitable egress and ingress, should be devised for both railroad and bridge, and from an engineering point of view such a project is entirely practicable. Each should have a capacity sufficient to accommodate a changing crowd of 50,000 persons per hour, a requirement that will very early be reached-so early, in fact, that to provide for any less volume would be to adopt only a temporary makeshift.

The opportunity is an excellent one to compel the elevated railroad to show some proper recognition of the needs of its passengers. Enlarged terminals at the City Hall station are an absolute and an imme diate necessity.

### The Great Theological Revolution.

The American Board of Missions in its recent Minneapolis Convention has evaded the question of a second probation for the heathen, and by so doing has indicated that the new doctrine has gained a firm hold on the Congregationalists. It also has become an article of belief with very many Presbyterions and bence gave the first impulse to the movement for the revision of the Westminster Confession.

Throughout the Protestant world a radi cal change of view with regard to future punishment has taken place during this generation. It has been one of the most complete revolutions in the whole history of theology. Modern Protestant sentiment undoubtedly tends toward Universalism, for that is what this Andover theory of a second probation means. If the heathen are to be saved from hell and inducted into heaven by angelic effort in the life to come, the same opportunity must be extended to all men, since whoever remains in spiritual darkness is practically a heathen, whether he live in Asia or America. Thousands of people in New York are as thoroughly pagan as the inhabitants of Pekin or Tokio. They are without the light of the Gospel, and are wholly ignorant of its requirements. They are altogether without religious instruction, and, even if they were disposed to go to church, the houses of worship are not large enough and numerous enough to contain them in addition to the regular attendants. They do not reject the Gospel any more than the African or the Asiatic heathen. They simply know nothing about it, and pass their lives in such ignorance. According to human conceptions of justice they no more deserve everlasting punishment than the heathen to whom the American Board sends its missionaries. If the one are to be granted another probation, it must be extended to the other also. That is coming to be the prevailing Prot-

setant opinion, and as it spreads it must have a profound effect on the future of Christian missions. The motive for self-sacrifice in behalf of the heathen in foreign lands will have disappeared. If the preaching of the Gospel here on earth is not neceseary to their salvation, in the beilef of Christing people, the time is at hand when the contributions to intestonary societies will fail off greatly, and ultimately they must cease litogether, except as gifts for extending the benefits of civilization, with the cor responding gain to commerce. The motive to beather evangelization will be secular rather than religious, for unquestionably the diffusion of Christianity conduces to the practical advantage of mankind. It is the religion of progress and of civilization, and wherever it goes it up ifts and develops the race, excating new and higher demands and sweeping away the dust of degrading superstitions. The missionary societies have, therefore, done a great work for enlightenment, even if they have barely broken the shell of heathendow, and their decline would be a serious blow to human progress.

Yet it is hard to see how their prosperity can continue under the present and increasmy Protestant sentiment us to a second probation. Formerly that doctrine was denounced as a hereey of the most vicious sort, and nowhere more sharply than in the Westminster Confession, which embedded the general orthodox belief; but now Prof.

bunal are the most important recent Dwight argues in the trial of the Andover heresy case that it is distinctively Protestant and wholly orthodox. He takes the ground occupied by the Rev. Mr. Mac-QUEABY, arguing that the Protestant has the indubitable right to "open and interpret the Scripture according to the best light GoD shall give him." In other words, he contends that every Protestant has the right to make his own creed, and that no formal standards of belief can be forced on him. This of course ciphers out heresy altogether. If a man's belief differs from his neighbor's, he is simply exercising his privilege to believe what approves itself to his conscience, and does not lay himself open to condemnation as a heretic because of his dissent. That is the distinctive feature of Protestantism. It is rebellion against dogma and authority. It is the assertion of the right of every individual to worship Gop in his own fashion, and not under rules and conditions fixed for him by a dominant and irresistible Church.

Protestantism, therefore, is more and more declaring its independence. The Presbyterians are rejecting Calvinism, in spite of its logical perfection. The Congregationalists are throwing overboard the doctrine of future punishment, and Mr. MacQUEARY continues untried in the Episcopal Church, although he denies the doctrine of the Virgin birth of Justs and the declaration of the Apostles' Creed that there is to be a bodily resurrection.

The great revolution takes place, too, with the implied sanction of the Missionary Board of the communion which hitherto has drawn its very life blood from the logical and merciless Calvinism, unanswerable and incontestable in its premises. Reason asserts itself against faith and dogma, and deprives missionary labor of its chief stimulus and animating force.

#### Responsible to Nobody.

The Deal Candidate for Mayor indulges in this bit of characteristic humbug in his letter of acceptance:

"It follows further that if the city is to receive the best service from its officers, they must, in addition to the possession of homesty and capacity, be free and nu-trammelled in the performance of their public duties. t would be of slight advantage to good government to intrust important functions to even the most compe-tent hands, if those hands are to be fettered or directed by individuals or organizations possessing neither capacity for the particular service required nor a sense of esponsibility to the people."

The Deal ticket is made up of candidates selected by irresponsible factions of the Republican party and the Democratic party. Should these candidates be elected, they would be fettered, incomparably more than candidates chosen in the ordinary manner, by their obligations to the politicians who have nominated them. There is no party which could be held responsible for their conduct in office. If Tammany Hall misgoverns the city in any way, or any of the municipal officers elected on its ticket prove incapable or dishonest, the people know whom to hold responsible But there can be no responsibility in a condition which is necessarily temporary, and which will melt away after election. If the Deal ticket could be elected, it would be a law unto itself. There is no party behind it. The utmost that the officers selected by such a method could hope for if elected would be to prepare the way for another condition equally vague, shadowy, and intangible.

The people know where Tammany stands. They are an entity and an organization visible to everybody. But the Fusion ticket is nothing and nobody. It is irresponsible.

## FOR COAST DEFENCES.

Staten Islanders Will Let Uncle Sam Have 143 Acres for \$1,200,000. The War Department has got from the owners the prices asked for 143 acres of land west of Fort Wadsworth, which the Government wants to use for the extension of the present fortifications. The owners forwarded their valuations in response to a letter received from Col. D. C. Houston of the Army Engineer Corps in this city which conveyed the official information of the Government's intention. The land includes 51 is acres of the J. A. Appleton estate, which adjoins the Government land on acres. offered for \$35,000, with \$15,000 or \$20. 000 additional for improvements: the estate of J. H. Alexandre, south of the Appleton estate. with a water frontage, 15 acres, offered for the owner at between \$75,000 and \$100,000; the estate of Joseph Alexandre, west of the J. H. Alexandre land, 6% a res, offered for \$60,000, exclusive of improvements; the estate of K. Martin, north and west of the Alexandre land. 7 acres, effered for \$35,000, exclusive of improvements; the estate of William Haxtun, about 4 acres, south of the Martin, estate offered for \$40,000, with \$20,000 added for improvements; the estate of H. Moughin, 4 acres, west of Haxtun land, offered for \$40,000, with \$15,000 additional for improvements; the estate of the Martin and Moughin land, 15 acres, offered for \$75,000, with \$50,000 additional for improvements; the Colorabausen estate, 6% acres, west of the Moughin land, with water frontage, offered for \$55,000, with \$20,000 added for improvements; the Colorabausen estate, 6% acres, west of the Moughin land, with water frontage, offered for \$55,000, with \$20,000 added for improvements and finally the estate of Adolfo the owner at between \$75,000 and \$100,000;

west of the Mountain land, with water frontage, offered for \$55,000, with \$20,000 added for improvements, and finally the estate of Adolfo Hegewisch of the United States Rolling Company, 12 acres, with water frontage, offered for about \$200,000. This makes an aggregate of more than \$1,200,000.

The War Department has as yet done nothing except get these figures. The appropriation for fortilearion sites on Aug. Is had was \$500,000 for the whole country. The act gives the Secretary of War the authority than the land by condemnation proceedings, and it was said yesterials that this would acquire all the land it needs for the extension of coast defences.

The purpose of the Government would acquire all the land it needs for the extension of coast defences.

The purpose of the Government in addressing the purpose of the Government would acquire all the land it needs for the extension of coast defences.

The purpose of the forest fingmeers yeared by was heafly to so ure information at the owners walkation of the land. I have examined one of this property and taked with the owners but their flavores ablear extravagent, leding its some cases as high as \$20,000 and acce. An appraisament onder court proceedings would seem to be the far better way for the Government to search this property.

Lieut for different enough to enable the war Department adequately to carry out its policy of providing proper coast defences.

Brooklyn to Have a Troop of Horse, A troop of eavairy, similar to Troop A o this city is to be organized in Brooklyn, and will be attached to the second brigade. Retween forty and tifty men interested in the tween forty and titty med interested in the movement need on Tuesday high and organized by electing tapt. William H (lochran of the Thir sent) regiment Chairman and James Smart Series A committee was spicous to sent resultable riding puriters. The tion will be a moved of the neithers of various amain riding clure. It will be the sworn of relate sense and the members have been thoroughly dried.

## An Exen Start for the Ocean Macers.

The City of New York of the Inman line and the White Star alea ash p Teutoni have never them as the operator at handy Hook discernewhen they excessed the range of his telescope resterday morning to not for Queen fown. The three works are seed the light-bir at 4 four ninutes is not much of a lead but I means a lift a very a most or with such an even south or research the race will doubtless to morniy interesting for a few days.

### The Mettrement of Mr. Putteer.

From the New York World of Festerday.
The World will destinate to be guided by the ideas of the man who made it what is in its will follow the lines scarzed out by both in deficienting this person to the policy service of the reason of limite, of good scores, and good government.

The New Confidence Trick. Republican ties to the Citizant League: "You must put me this office, you know, just to show your cond-

## THE SOUTH AND CLEVELAND.

toward the Southern people, since they took issue with President Johnson, has left the selfrespecting element of the South no option save to act with the only party which was disposed to treat them fairly, kindly, and as equal citizens of the republic. Accepting the organization, platform, candidates, and alliances of the great Democratic party, the Southern Democrats have always recognized the fact that the battle lay in the debatable Northern States. and that the will of the Democracy of those States in respect to the choice of candidates should be deferred to. As to putting up candidates of their own on the ticket, known to be shie, patriotic or merit ri us, they have never dreamed of it; for they recognized as by an instinct that sectional prejudice had not abated sufficiently for such a step. They would not risk the cause of constitutional government to gratify any man's ambition.

In 1868 the Southern delegates at the New York Convention voted successively for Mr. Pendleton, Gen. Hancock, and Mr. Seymour upon the statement of the Northern delegates as to their respective availability. In 1872 the Liberal movement was started. Mr. Greeley was nominated by the Liberal Republicans, and at Baltimore the Southern Democracy joined the Northern Democracy in adopting this ticket. At neither Convention did they assume to dictate or to manage the party. In 1876 Mr. Tilden was the choice of New York. He had carried New York for Governor in 1874 by over 50,000 majority, and in 1876, at St. Louis, the vote of New York, as a unit, was east for him. What could be more natural than that the South should wheel into line for the man who had given proof that he could carry New York, and for whom a majority of Northern delegates claimed that he could carry the pivotal or debatable States? There. again, the South almed at victory and not at the nomination of a favorite son. Mr. Tilden story is the undring stain of American history. and of the party which planned the fraud.

In 1880 Gen. Hancock was nominated, more, as I conceive, by a cidental causes than by a caretional demand. The ready acceptance of a Union General as a candidate cannot be deemed a proof of a dictatorial spirit, but of a patriotic desire for a rest red Union and an honorable reconciliation of the sections.

In 1884 Mr. Cteveland went to the Convention at Chicago with the powerful backing of New York and a most cordial feeling for him on the part of New Jersey, Connecticut, and, I believe. California. There was no special preference for him at the South, save as the faverite of the Northern Democracy. The decarations of the New York delegation were declaive and controlling as to the nomination

Finally, in 1888, Mr. Cleveland at St. Louis had behind him the New York delegation and the delegation of every Northern and Western State. Under such circumstances would it not have been deemed strange if the Southern delegates had resisted the desire of the Convention? Mr. Cleveland had his renomination. and he was beaten, losing his own State and Indiana. In New York the Democracy elected the Governor, and Associate Judge of Appeals, Governor Hill had 19,171 piu-Mr. Cleveland lost the State by rality. 14.373. In New Jersey Mr. Cleveland had the west, and is offered for \$250,000, exclusive 7.149 plurality or about one-half the usual of improvements: the estate of J. H. F. Mayo. Democratic majority. Indiana, a sturdy Demoocratic State, was lost to Mr. Cleveland by over 2.000 majority. Virginia was saved by a mere scratch, owing to divisions in the Republican party in the Petersburg district. West Virginia was saved as if by fire.

Such was the result in 1888. Since then six new States have been admitted into the Union. Montana was close enough in her election to be stolen, and will probably be Democratic next time, but North and South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming afford little or no ground for hope that they will be Demogratic. Idaho. may perchance be regained but the bulk of this electoral vote will go to swell the Republican column and to augment the Democratic difficulty of carrying the election. To put it differently, the votes of New York, New Jorsey. Indiana, and Connecticut will be more necessary than ever in order to elect a Democratic President in 1892. The first three namely, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, are about lutely essential to Democratic success. No one but a fool would think of making any calculation upon the "rainbow" States, or the New England States, save Connecticut, even if they should exhibit good results this fail or next year. In a Presidential year they have never facied to respond to the sectional cry of the Republican managers.

The contest therefore will be severe and

doubtful, with the patronage of the Government thrown adversely to the Democracy. Is it reasonable to supples that with so much at stake, with such materiant enemies to enand send delegates to the National Convention animated by the one purpose of securing the nomination of a particular candidate? What the South needs and what the country needs is the commutation and election of a Democratic President, the expulsion of a mainmant and corrupt set of leaders, and the restoration of peace and constitutional government to the country. These obsects and not the furthernee of individual ambition will be the purpose of the Southern delegates. It is the part of mmon sense to note where the pinch of the battle will lie, and to nominate the candidate who can carry the debutable States. point who is so competent to speak as the Democracy of these Mister by the r . wn selected representatives in the Convention . It is onto to predict that the Boothern and Western delegates will respect the voice of these States. If the delegation from New York shall cay he they did in Ince, that Mr Cleveland can carry that State there will be a eposition to accept him in spate of the union tunate result of that year, but without theendorsement ble chapses, I apprehend. will vanish. Fortunately for the Lemonratic party, there are other nandidates who have dominstrated their popularity and its fortunes are not standed on the life of a single indisidual. The evication of a sand dute who as unite the whole bemoratic vote is the great desiders tum. The Mugwump vote is a small and treacherous element, born of personal grudges and feeding on its own variety rather than pon-ular support. It will not do to rely on this elsment or on the rainbow litutes, but the bactu of 1992 must be fought with a united Democraes in the doubtful states on the ord lines and in an aggreenish and it. I think that I have had ample opportunity to lead the tomper of the houthern liminorary.

there that I have helder not provided to lead the Compare of the southern I between a star feder of the optimization of those leaders who have the gradiest weight in their councils. In the presence of a greatest danger than they ever most before they are not going to lose their heads.

Washington, Oct 13.

# PREDICTING A COMING BOOM.

ployees. This intelligence was only known to three persons yesterday, the strictest secrecy being maintained for fear of the effect of the news upon the employees and the public. The dangerons condition of the structure has long been known, but during the last lew dars it has become so positive a mensee to the safety of persons employed therein and those whom business calls there, that immediate action was considered an absolute necessity.

date action was considered an absolute nece-sity.

W. K. Bell, superintendent of the Government building says that during the past thirteen years the building has sank from six to
eighteen in-hes, so that the \$6,000,000 building
now resembles a "Kentucky goose's back."
He does not think there is any immediate danger, however, although the building has settled from one-quarter to one-haif an inch
within the past few days. An appropriation of
\$17,000 was made by the last Congress for repairing the building.

The individual expenses of the French infantry sol-diers have seadily decreased in the last few years. In 18eB each soldier cost the Government \$72. In 1878 this had risen to \$-9. Now, however, the figures have been I conceive, by a cidental causes than by a carefully contrived plan. The Southern delegates are as responsible for the nomination as those in the mean time the daily pay of the soldier has been of the North, and no more. There was no see- increased three centimes, his meat rations have been augmented, and sugar and coffee have been added to his of the French Government on a cavalryman is \$65,50.

and washing to the analyses to the natives to make a selection of the native to make a selection of the select

its aid, as has eften been said all the plans of the German strategists would have been wain. Up to 1990 the cavalry was handled as if still confined to the limits of these services and to striking quick decisive blows at critical moments on the battlefield. Recently this system seems to have been shandoned, and in shem battles great masses of cavairy have been thrown against each other and strongly fortified positions. The commanders seem to forget. writes a German officer about mostly to the filledian Guerte. That in settled bettle thousands of rifles such with 150 carridges, would transform those proud squadrons within a few minutes into bloody chara. There must be a referm. Instead of the num-beriess attacks on fresh and prepared infactry, and on

firther basteries, the cavairy must have drai to the oid services of scouting and determining positions at great distances if this branch of the army is still to be The tollitary correspondent of the Wiener Neue Freie Press comments thus on the retirement of dan Vardy du Vermons "His retirement, in view of the preceding his tery, has great aightfloaned. This highly inerthinguing man great eached be her recognised the adviantify of introducing the two year duration of service. That is indeed ominous. How she then by shirtening the dura-tion of the service can the people to made rapable of bearing the swelling milliary larges? As to the resention of further military demands on the part of the Covers ment there need be no delimine. The Bertin Managers of Mar has be need Verty's predocessor and Vardy himself gave repeated assurances that the solitings budget was had at taling to the people have learned that such ascorance associate to nothing the new inventions of manyons and the quiet but stands for the French and America stands are more and the spaint of it all a the standing states corner and the sipshot of it all is the old and any that the transplant has been as allow must be drop table that presents in where of this cornshing one of the presents and consequent faration the sort hope of the proper less to the shortening of the sort in this time. The cose of the transplant to the transplant of t ing of the service remains a criting becausely despite than Yardy architectured. The binod has cannot be given up to hearen any more than can be the scotting that a \* \* The last Services Releting was persuaded only with the greatest difficulty to increase the standing army without shortening the service, and the determine position contains ble particle. Gen Yardy give but what be strong for does not go and wheever tolling

Aprile benbie in gincane . The Aret Statistical will be privated as PAS SCHALL SUN of Not. 2.

# THE LAST OF THE ABOUNDS.

uttered. Every no obeyed the leader and in a twinkling the preoner was dead with a twinkling the preoner was dead with twenty five bullers in his bedy. Ha ing the corpse in a wooden box, they poured out oil it and set it after.

About a year after, the wife of John Archer informed the authorities of the murder, and when they were placed in jail John Linch turned State's evidence and made a full confession. One night before their rial a bandor masked me rode un to the sail at Shoals, and forcing an entrane took John. Thomas, and Martin out an thurst tiem.

Later on Samuel was thed and executed by law. Unch escaped with a three years' sentence which he has since served. When this murder o curred Albert Archer was an immater of the reformatory or ne would probably have figured in it. figured in it.

### THE FAITH-HEALING MISSIONARIES. Official Report from Sterra Leone Telling

How Some of Them Died of Fever, WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The British Minister has transmitted to the Department of State a letter from the Governor of Sterra Leone, enclosing a report from the Colonial Surgeon at Freetown, Dr. D. Palmer Ross, relative to the

case of the nine American missionaries there. Dr. Ross reports that the superintendent of the party, Mr. Kingman, arrived there in Feb. 27, 1890, and was followed an June 13 by Mrs. Kingman, Miss Dick, and Messer Helmick Jaderquist, Cedding, Tryce in negro, Gates, and Harries. It is stated that upon their arrival they began to live in native fashion eating native food, cooking and wasning for themselves, and even collecting their own fuel in the rainy season, hoping thus to gain the confidence of the natives. On July 9 Mr. Kingman informed Dr. Ross that two of his party haddied that day. Upon in party Dr. Ross learned the deceased (Messer, Oates and districts), the whole party being stands being read in the arrival that he shows within recent the deceased (Messer, Oates and littrice), the whole party being stands being read in the arrival that they had taken no medicine, and and died of fever. Dr. Ross reports that the superintendent of the party, Mr. Kingman, arrived there in Feb.

in this city, awarding him the custody of the child. He made an effort last August toget the child, but failed. Yesterday he lingered in the withinty of Mrs. Hoffmetters house in comthis city, until a little b fore to please, when the by same out an started in he way senool, hand took hod of the boy and tree to force him to go with him.

The boy resisted with all his might and shouted for hell. Mre Hoffmelster had him an i went to he rea to Trimey tred theep. Mre Hoffmelster back while Hard tried to drag the boy away. Forceman Cross ame slong and cook hast and teams to the patter station. They were needed fast imply kills hap and are good set of the order Mellon-ough.

with the case was explained to the Recorder he advised Mr. Read to make application to Circuit to the Except and se are the custody of his case in a way a means both men were discharged.

### Harvard Class Day Offices.

Boston in the The second of Harvard Entered a new strains aloned the following class as a series Arthur Janua Company of Loned to the related Horace Andrew Praym Leave the Constant of State Andrew Prays C. f. and f. ge of the constant of rator Hogy M. and J. and Howard and the constant of the Constant of Hoston Lay-cotton Anti-lay and Hoston Lay-cotton Anti-lay and Makenan of Hoston Lay-cotton Anti-lay and Makenan of Catalon Lay-cotton ten and the Lockwood Lockson Count-cher ten and Jan Lockwood Lockson Count-cher ten and Law Makenan of Catalon Lay-Communities.

Navigour Cost to The House to a transfer crick of on the law York toot mine a high way to his winter bonn in Washington, bedny challered to lockin to go by sail accassal and I would inter thin the heard of Macroschery of the heavy and Mrs. Whitney also returned to Washington be night.

### WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Temperate Discussion of the Stituation by a Seasible February. The fides of The Str.-Sir. I predict have requestly thrown out in the press and heart tangent to know better, that the South a determined to torce Mr. Gaveland's third and making, regardless of the contemporary of the Str. State cannot be earried for Mr. Caveland's third and making, regardless of the contemporary could be carried for Mr. Caveland in 1892 and would be lost, as in 1888, but on the contemporary could be carried for Mr. Caveland in 1892 and would be lost, as in 1888, but on the contemporary could be carried for Mr. Caveland in 1892 and would be lost, as in 1888, but on the contemporary could be carried for any cool Democrat acceptable to the party. Such a statement involves a strange forcettleness of the course pursued by the Southern Democracy for over twenty years peat, and a nuter misconception of their present attribute. It imputes to the Democrate of the North power in the present attribute. It imputes to the Democrate of the North power in the Southern Democracy for over twenty years peat, and a nuter misconception of their present attribute. It imputes to the Democrate of the North power in the North Caveland Covernation of their present attribute. It imputes to the Democrate of the North power in the North Caveland Covernation of their part conduct in Notional Covernation of the present attributes to the Ottor. A policy of the individual conduction of their part conduct in Notional Covernation of the present attributes to the forture. A policy of this kind would almost surely defeat their limit to the state of the Notional Covernation of the present attributes of the Notional Covernation of the Notional Covernation of the Notional Covernation of the Notional district thirteen ad nearly as for the path, part of the path, part of the path, part of the general part placed in the allow the use were in blot, and all the aburers were said that and all the aburers were said that and all the aburers were said awar in in the said the condition as a subtle and two ments in the said two toward in cast. As it that red shirts were the aburer arrises a pole from the top of which there a subtleint sinnal of an enem laborer arrises a pole from the top of which there a long red lag. I as an ages poles from were hated in their progress in and down broadwar and across agreements street. The uses burned slows and or test a minute there was a might eness in the red to the the day. Then came the sound of the exploding dynamics, and immediately afterward the horses that had been held in check the men and the women at the hidre who had no the summer and the sound of the summer and summer and the s

Ex-Judge Hilton used to transact his bustmess at two offices one in his store at Ninth building but he is now devoting his time at newsboys on Chamber- stro-t miss him very much. They arways know when Judge Hilton was in the Stewart building for his carriage need to war for him on the Chambers street side. A crowl of ure his sould gather near the office door with a vining palers under their arms a dwhen he ame on the woold rich for time and hold up their papers. It didn't always happen that the Judge bought of the same by He would take what a crosbe wanted and reaching his himdints in overcoat paket take out a lot of silver, which he would hold up over the heads of the yound sters for a mount and then dry the money upon them, batch of the dozen boys would make at best a quarren at of the transaction as deposibly age and damner. Judge Hitten wand book at his stramble with interest for a moment, and then get into his strange. He doesn't have many experiences of the kind when he case away from his wint street off a. ton was in the Stewart building for his carwhen he goes away from his Ninth street offlie because there are not many newsboys apthere.

Gen. Sherman is reported as easing that there is danger of his getting wearr of the "merrygo-round in this city. Every day his mail is heavy with invitations to banquets, celebrations, public meetings, balls, children's festivals, private conferences, military musters reservices, philanthropic assemblies, flag pre-

Spend some part of our cold-weather season in Europe It is a curious fact which has climate is not sailed to those who trust alone to faith healthy and grore the means clared by Providence at their issues a for the relief of suffering humanity and says that such conduct is a "danger to the community at large."

\*\*DIDN'T GET HIS SON.\*\*

Not So Easy to Selec and Carry Off a Four-teem-year-old Buy.\*\*

Charles Raab of soil Lexington avenue, this city, is separated from his wife. His 11 years son George is living with his mather's slater. Hoboken. Mr. liaab gotfan order from accurring this city, awarding him the custody of the Norsember.

In this city, awarding him the custody of the soil of the Norsember.

Spend some part of our cold-weather season in Europe It is a curious fact which has conserved the which the winder is according to the major to the properties of the Mediterrane in a go du grouper of the mean which these times will take up the Mediterrane in a go du grouper of the mean which has coursely to the major to the mean which has coursely sing may construct the Mediterrane in a go du grouper of the Mediterrane in a go du grouper of the mean which these times will take up the Mediterrane in a go du grouper of the mean which the subject to the major to the mean which has curious fact which has curio

American trade organization that bears to m two Engine reas the Typograph s have leng been that both or some have leng been under satisfactory man, enter that both are very cauth us in taking action u, on any incident at issue and in the action u, or any incident action under the satisfactory man, and seen that both are very cautions in taking action upon an in-cloud at issue and the both are remarkably successful in storing clour of characteristic factionalism in the lower rates. Both of them seen their tensories in action of an object of the are always sure to let a be designed to their one of the line in a linear can be not no of his host of the constitution of the first of the constitution of the first of the constitution of the first of the sessions the week to Pittsburgh.

was charting with a newser ... alota ce when he suddenly interrupted her with the remark :

You were born to the Eleventh ward wide you know?" she repited, surprised By the way you dram on the take " on the gardeman. Culy as Eleventh warder as hat we difference to the second warfer a hat was a continue to the second warfer and the second warfer Hogh Month body the first and General attention being directed to a success

The Bullion of Chical Code Services